ANNEXURE II

Mysore State Guest Houses—Payment Guests Section.

RULES.

1. Accommodation is reserved on payment of the usual charges noted in Annexure I to the Members of the Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and other Paying Guests as may be ordered to be put up in the respective buildings.

During the sessions of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, accommodation at Carlton House, Crescent House and Residency Park will be exclusively reserved for the Members of the Assembly and Council respectively, free of rent. Half rent will be charged during Committee Meetings.

2. Application for the reservation is to be made to the Chief Secretary to Government in case of Guest Houses at Bangalore and to the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in case of Guest Houses at Mysore, at least three days before accommodation is actually required.

3. Maximum period of stay should not exceed four days, but extension may be granted provided there is no demand for accommodation for Government purposes. Previous permission of the officer in charge of Guest Houses should be obtained for any stay longer than four days.

4. Both Vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian food will be served.

Note.—Guests staying in Guest Houses are requested to give six hours' notice to the caretaker of the Guest House, if they are to mess outside, failing which the charges for the respective meals will be included in their bill.

5. The Guests are responsible for all breakages and loss and they will have to make good the loss and breakages.

6. A dhoby is available and his services may be utilised paying the fixed charges.

The Chief Secretary to Government at Bangalore and the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore at Mysore reserve the right to refuse accommodation to any one applying for it and their decision in all matters shall be final.

Reviews the Administration Report of the Food Supplies Department for the year ended March 1952.

READ—

Report of the Administration of the Department of Food Supplies, during the year ended March 1952, received with letter No. C1-3170—52-53, dated 12th September 1952, from the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.

ORDER No. S.D. 4428-48—R. 61-52-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 6—8TH OCTOBER 1952.

Recorded.

2. *Administration.*—Sri N. Madhava Rao, B.A., continued to be in charge of the Department throughout the year under report, except for a period of one month from 9th April 1951, while he was on privilege leave.

Rajasevaprasaktha Sri R. N. Mirza continued as Additional Director of Food Supplies (Transport), during the year.

3. The Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1949, continued to be in force with slight amendments. The Licensing of Food Distribution Order, 1951, was promulgated with a view to enabling effective supervision over the transactions of licensed dealers. Transport of foodgrains (i) not exceeding ten seers from one non-rationed area to another non-rationed area, within the State, by a traveller for his *bona fide* consumption, and (ii) not exceeding two seers per adult and half of it per child from one rationed area to another rationed or non-rationed area or *vice versa*, was permitted during the year.

4. *Procurement of Foodgrains.*—The following quantities of foodgrains were procured during the year, as against a total quantity of 2,173,462 pallas in the previous year.—

	Pallas
Paddy	1,783,262
Ragi	301,184
Jola	24,549
Wheat	14
Other grains	13,167
Total	2,122,176

Procurement prices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*—

	Per palla Rs. a. p.
Paddy I Variety	21 0 0
Paddy II Variety	19 0 0
Ragi and Jola	20 0 0
Navane	19 0 0
Save	18 0 0
Sajje	18 0 0
Wheat	31 8 0

5. *Imports from Outside.*—During the year, 115,540·5 tons of cereals were imported as shown below as per basic plans for 1951 and 1952 as against 104,140·7 tons in the previous year :—

	Tons
Rice	11,351·05
Millets	29,644·8
Wheat and Wheat Products	74,544·7

6. *Distribution of Foodgrains.*—Statutory Rationing continued in the four Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere and informal rationing in the remaining areas. The number of retail shops working at the end of the year was 1,803 as shown below, as against a total of 1,767 and 1,702, respectively, in the preceding two years :—

Class of Depots	*Urban Areas*	*Rural*	*Total*
Government Depots	116	85	201
Multi-purpose Co-operative Society Depots ...	57	665	722
Other Co-operative Society Depots	228	81	309
Municipal and Village Panchayet Depots ...	40	146	186
Licensees Depots	385	...	385
Total ...	826	977	1,803

7. *Scale of Rations.*—The overall scale of rations which stood at 9 ozs. to rice eaters, staple wheat eaters and plantation labour, 10 ozs. to millet-eaters and 13 ozs. to Heavy Manual Labour was revised as follows with effect from 1st July 1951.—

	Ounces per adult per day			*Total*
	Rice	*Wheat*	*Millets*	
Rice-eaters	6·0	6·0	...	12·0
Millet-eaters	3·0	2·0	7·0	12·0
Plantation labour	6·0	3·0	3·0	12·0
Staple wheat eaters	...	12·0	...	12·0
Heavy Manual Labour	3·0	3·0	10·0	16·0

8. *Off-takes.*—The total off-takes of foodgrains in urban and rural areas during the period from April 1951 to March 1952 were as follows :—

	Tons	
Rice	113,812	
Millets	73,592	
Wheat and Wheat Products	64,718	
Total ...	252,122	(as against 247,986 tons in the previous year).

The arrangements made in previous years for supply of rations to the employees of large Factory Establishments through their employers on bulk allotments were continued. Supplies to planters for distribution among their labour on permits issued on Government Depots and nominated surplus-holders were also continued. Besides, coffee planters were allowed to retain paddy grown on their lands up to six ounces per head per day for the labour employed on each estate.

The Southern Railway continued to get their monthly supplies in bulk, at the following average pooled rates :—

		Rice Rs. a. p.	*Wheat* Rs. a. p.	*Millets* Rs. a. p.
1st April 1951 to 8th July 1951 ...	I Variety...	55 8 0	48 0 0	27 8 0
	II do ...	42 1 9		
8th May 1951 to 29th February 1952...	I do ...	55 8 0	52 7 6	27 8 0
	II do ...	44 1 9		

Military.—With the integration of the Mysore State Troops with the Indian Army from April 1951, the supplies made on bulk allotments during the previous year were confined to the released personnel and their employees including civilian employees of the Mysore Forces, who were not able to get their rations from the Indian Army Supply Corps. From 1st November 1951, these personnel were issued civilian ration cards and rations were issued through the general consumers' depots. The responsibility of making supplies to the civilian labour employed on Army Works continued to vest with the Department.

The concessions granted to M.P.C.S. were continued for a further period of one year from 1st April 1951.

9. *Rationing.*—Statutory Rationing was extended to the following suburban areas of Bangalore :—

Maruthy Extension
Lakshminarayanapuram
Bandireddipalyam
Hanumanthapura
Dayanandanagar

Bogus ration cards numbering 2,257, 887, 293 and 143 involving a population of 10,434, 3,774, 1,809 and 578 adults, respectively, in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Davangere and Kolar Gold Fields were eliminated, resulting in a saving of 1,531 pallas 44 seers of cereals.

10. *The Mysore Food (Austerity Measures in Service of Meals) Order of 1951* continued to be in force.

With a view to popularising non-cereal preparations, the Mysore Branch of the All-India Women's Food Council was assisted to run a Cafeteria at the Dasara Exhibition during October 1951.

Two hundred and nineteen Bakeries were working at the end of the year in statutorily rationed areas. Thirteen Ex-servicemen were permitted to run Ration Shops, Fuel Depots, Bakeries, Sweetmeat Stalls and Ice Candy Stalls.

Milk Supply in Statutorily Rationed Areas.—An *Ad hoc* Committee was set up to examine and submit specific proposals as to the steps necessary to restrict the use of natural milk in Hotels and Restaurants in statutorily rationed areas to begin with, to ensure adequate supplies of milk powder to Hotels and such other measures that may be necessary and also to examine the question of starting a Dairy on a Co-operative or other basis by the Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

11. *Storage and Preservation of Foodgrains.*—Government of India have since approved the revised plans and estimates for the construction of 14 godowns at a cost of Rs. 4,20,000 out of the 25 per cent of the Food Bonus set apart for the purpose.

The usual measures for the preservation of stocks of foodgrains, *viz.*, pest control, cleaning and brushing of stocks, spraying with pyrethrum extract, fumigation of infested stocks, dusting were conducted periodically in all Government Godowns and Emergency Depots. Inspection of stocks were also conducted periodically by drawing out samples and analysing them for determining the degree of attack.

The Godown Inspection Committees in District Headquarter Towns and Cities met periodically and gave suggestions for improvement of storage conditions.

12. *Sugar.*—The entire production of 10,085 tons in the Mysore Sugar Company as also a quota of 9,670 tons of sugar from other Sugar Factories outside the State was allotted to the Department. Appreciable quantities of free market sugar were imported into the State consequent on the decision of the Government of India to permit sugar factories to dispose of their surplus production over and above the basic quotas, in the free market. As a result, the price of free market sugar registered a decline and settled around Rs. 1-12-0 a viss as against the controlled rate of Rs. 1-6-6. Restrictions on the inter-state and intra-State movement of sugar, prices and sale of free market sugar were removed. The scale of rations was stepped up in September 1951 to 2 lbs. to "A" Class and to 1 lb. to "B" Class card-holders. Off-take of sugar rose from 1,288 tons to 1,472 tons per month. Extra rations were distributed to consumers on the occasion of Rakshabandhan, Janmashtami, Dasara, Divali and Holy Festivals. Consumers were allowed to draw advance quotas up to 4 months from 1st March 1952.

The retail issue prices were Rs. 1-6-6, Rs. 1-7-6 and Rs. 1-8-0 per viss at District Headquarter Towns, Taluk Headquarters and interior places, respectively, till the end of March 1952, when it was reduced to Rs. 1-3-6, Rs. 1-4-6, and Rs. 1-5-0, respectively, with effect from 1st April 1952, as a result of reduction of the Ex-factory price, from Rs. 33 to Rs. 29-12-0 per ton, on sugar produced after 31st October 1951.

13. *Jaggery.*—Jaggery position continued to be satisfactory as a result of freezing the stocks and revising and fixing the ceiling price for its sale. The price also came down and stabilised in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4 per maund against the ceiling price of Rs. 6-12-0 per maund.

14. *Fuel.*—Supply of fuel to Bangalore through the agency of Messrs. Mysore National Contractors and Supplies was continued till 31st March 1951. The contract with the Company was terminated from 1st April 1951 and fuel supply was arranged direct through the suppliers. The number of Government licensees is being gradually reduced and private persons encouraged to transport large quantities of fuel into Bangalore. Assistance to the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board for obtaining their requirements of casuarina poles and fuel was continued during the year.

Retail sale prices of fuel were fixed in Mysore City from 5th April 1952. However, this restriction did not apply to sale of firewood by headloads or bundles.

15. *Food Offences and Rewards.*—Out of 5,088 food cases, 4,055 cases were disposed of during the year, of which 1,119 ended in acquittal or discharge, 19 were withdrawn and 2,917 ended in conviction. Foodgrains valued at Rs. 40,154-5-2 involved in these cases were confiscated.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned under "Rewards and Secret Services." A further sum of Rs. 1,400 was granted for the grant of suitable rewards for the detection and elimination of Bogus Ration Cards.

16. *Transport.*—The entire transport work of the Department was not done by calling for tenders from private contractors. Due to the rise in the price of petrol, oil, tyres, tubes and spare parts, there was a general enhancement of lorry hire rates in all the districts.

17. *Rice Mills.*—The scheme of utilisation of the services of Rice Mill owners was continued during the year under the Rice Mill Owners' Agreement, 1950. The ban on polishing of rice was continued.

The Mysore Rice Mills Control Order, 1950, was issued in August 1951 incorporating the recommendations of the Government of India for the improvements of Rice Mills and in rice milling methods, for checking the loss in yield of rice.

Owners of hullers were also directed to make certain alterations and improvements to their hullers before renewing their old licenses.

18. *Issue Prices.*—The Government of India decided to stop the subsidisation of foodgrains supplied to States, with effect from 1st March 1952. The pool prices were also enhanced by them due to increase in prices of imported foodgrains as well as freight charges.

Retail issue prices in force throughout the State were as follows :—

Rice	I Variety	... 2 seers per rupee
Rice	II Variety	... 2 3/8 do
Millets		... 4½ do
Wheat		... Re. 0-6-8 per seer.

The total stocks of different kinds of foodgrains at the close of the year was 14,07,748 pallas as against 12,49,986 pallas at the close of the previous year.

19. *Financial Aspect of Food Supply Operations.*—During the year under review, foodgrains of the value of Rs. 5,98,45,555-5-9 were purchased locally and of Rs. 5,23,52,123-6-0 from outside the State. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 10,30,98,920-5-2 and the value of stock at the end of the year was Rs. 3,82,58,520-6-0. A sum of Rs. 66,36,843 was received from the Government of India towards our share of subsidy on imported foodgrains. The net loss on food supply operations was Rs. 29,52,486 as against Rs. 56,64,327 in the previous year. Due to stepping up of issue prices (to a "no loss no profit" or service at cost basis), the net loss was reduced substantially. This loss is exclusive of Establishment charges amounting to Rs. 27·17 lakhs.

20. *General.*—The working of the Department was on the whole Satisfactory.

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
Chief Secretary to Government.